AUBURN, N. Y., April 29 .- Judge June 6, and the execution will therefore be postponed.

UTICA, N. Y., April 30 .- The docuproceedings were received by Clerk Doolittle of the United States Circuit Court at half-past ten o'clock last night. They came from Kemmler's attorney, Roger M. Sherman, and were mailed at Syracuse. A letter accompanied the papers in which C'erk Doolittle was informed that Mr. Sherman had arranged to dispense with formal service, and requesting him to mail the writs to Warden Durston, saying that would be sufficient. The writ directs the Warden to produce the body of Kemmler before the United States Circuit Court at 10 a. m., at Canandiagua, Tuesday, June 17. The petition upon which the writ was granted is as follows:

To the Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of

The petition of William Kemmler respect-

and is deprived of his liberty by Charles F. Durston, agent and warden of Auburn prison, at Auburn, in the said Northern District of New York, who threatens and is about to to pass through the body of said Kemmler a current of electricity of sufficient intensity, in the opinton of said Durston, to cause death, and that the said Kemmler is there held in custody and deprived of his liberty against his will and in violation of the Con-

stitution of the United States. 2. The facts concerning the detention of hlm, said Kemmler, and the claimor of authority by virtue of which he is detained are as follows:

He was convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and the County of Eric, in the State of New York, of the crime of murder in the first degree, committed March 29, 1888; and a warrant has been issued upon the indement of said conviction to said Durston, appointing the week within which sentence must be executed, commanding said Durston to do execution upon some day within the said week by causing to pass through the body of him, the said William Kemmler, a current of electricity of sufficlent intensity to cause death, and that the application of such current of electricity to continued until he, the said William Kemmler, be dead. Said week expires on the third day of May, 1890;

3. The only authority of law for said sontence is a statute of the State of New York, chapter 489 of the laws of 1888 entitled an act to amend sections 482, 492, 5 3, 504, 506, 507, 508, 509 of the Code of Criminal Procedure in relation to the infliction of the death penalty and provide means for the infliction of such

4. Said statute is in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, in that the abridges the immunities of him, the said William Kemmler, to be exempt from cruel

leprives him, said William Kemmler, of his life without due process of law; not only in judicial function of fixing the time of his death is thereby taken from the court and delegated to an executive officer or some uncertain substitute upon some undefined and unaccountable cause

commitment of the aforesaid William Kemmler and his detention under the warrant aforesaid are null, void and of no force or validity, and prays that this honorable court do forthwith issue the writ of habeas corpus to the said Charles F. Durston, agent and warden as aforesaid, requiring him to produce the body of him, said William Kemmler, before this court at some time to what shall be awarded by said court in the premises. And at the same time he prays your honors to issue out of said court the writ of certiorari to the Court of Over and Terminer of the County of Erie and the clerk thereof, commanding him forthwith to certify to said Circuit Court of the United States, true copies of the indictment record, orders and commitments in said court remaining under or by virtue of which said William Kemmler is now deprived of his

liberty by authority of that court. And your petitioner will ever pray, etc. County Cayuga, S. S.

William Kemmler being duly sworn, says: "I am the petitioner named in the aforegoing petition. I have read the same, know its contents, and the same is true to the best of my knowledge, information and belief. [Signed.] WILLIAM KEMMLER. Sworn by me this 24th day of April, 1890. D. B. MCNIEL.

Notary Public, Cayuga County. The feeling of relief was scarcely less to Warden Durston than it was to assault case. The trial had hardly be- tests that the McKinley measure, if it Kemmler himself, and the same may be gun before she drew a pistrol and shot said of the faithful McNaughton, who, during the past few days, has been body, killing him instantly. Acker- iana and the beet root theories of Kangreatly wrougth up.

Judge Wallace's Reason. says that in granting the Kemmler habeas corpus writ he upheld views of counsel making the application, that inasmuch as the case was one of life and death the question involved should be passed upon by the highest tribunal in the land. The question as to the validity of the delegation of power to a sheriff to fix the time and circumstances | ing Parkman street this morning, a

of the death of a condemned man, was tion of the liberty of the press was also a and then dashed into a crowd of school question to be considered, but he did not | children, knocking a number of them say positively that this was one of the reasons for granting the writ. The question of the cruelty or unusual nature of the punishment would be considered by the Supreme Court. There | moved to the hospital, with a terrible were other questions involved, but the Judge did not care to extend the inter- of the children was severely injured view which was granted at a very late and two others badly hurt, while quite

Attempted Suicide in a Faro Bank. WASHINGTON, April 29.-H. Clay Grey, a well-known commission merchant on Ninth street, near Pennsylvania avenue. shot himself through the head about eleven o'clock last night in a faro bank at the south end of the Long Bridge. He had been drinking, and presumably losing heavily. As soon as a carriage could be obtained he was taken to the Emergency Hospital. His wound, located over the left temple, is an exceedingly dangerous one, but the physicians | found to contain tissue paper wrapped

has a wife and two children.

Fight it Is. Boston, April 30 .- A secret meeting of the striking employes of J. P. Squires | to the amount of \$3 of letting Squires alone.

THE EIGHT-HOUR MOVE.

General Master Workman Powderly of whe Knights of Labor in Favor of the Shorter Day, But at the Same Rate of Pay as Now Received for the Day of Ten Hours-His Plan for Securing It.

SCRANTON, Pa., May 1. - General Master Workman Powderly of the Knights Wallace, of Syracuse, has issued an or- of Labor was seen at his home yesterder to produce Kemmler before him day by a reporter of the United Press. The master workman had just returned from Buffalo, where he had gone to ad just labor differences. He was asked his views concerning the labor demonments in the Kemmler habeas corpus stration in New York and elsewhere today, and at first stated that he had nothing to say and that all such information should come from Mr. Gompers, president of the Federation of Labor, under whose auspices the demonstration would be held.

Mr. Powderly said that he would address a labor meeting in Jersey City this evening, at which time he would air his ideas concerning this great labor movement. Warming up to the subject he said that his position on this question was too well known to need explanation. He had always favored an eight-hour law. The Knights of Labor had also indorsed it, adopting a preamble favoring it at the general assembly in 1878. As he understood it, to-day's demonstrations throughout the country were to convince the public that the labor element was really in favor of shorter hours for the toilers. It had 1. That he is a citizen of the United States been alleged by many that the eighthour movement was simply for effect, and that the workmen did not really favor it. After the demonstration of put him, said Kemmler, to death by causing to-day it was to be hoped that there would be no untrue charges of this

"The movement to secure an eighthour law is an universal one " said Mr. Powderly, "and we are all working years about thirty industries employing labor have adopted it, and still others have adopted the nine-hour system. In some instances workmen received but eight hours' compensation and in others they got ten hours' pay for eight hours work. Other industries pay their workmen ten hours' compensation for nine hours' work.

"The plan which I recommended to the general assembly was to reduce the hours of labor one-half hour each year till an eight-hour system could be obadopted by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and in three years their men favor of the carpenters just now, and if they succeed it will be a great gain to whereupon the monopoly organs shouted labor generally. The carpenters are in chorus: "Behold how the Democratic have membership in the Federation. The eigarmakers are already working with intersecine strife. Tariff tinkerpanishment imposed thereby is cruel and on the eight-hour system; at least all ing has done the business for it. The unusual; and in that thereby the said State who are members of the Knights of La- Democratic party always was an ass.

5. Said statute, moreover, is in conflict derly, "that this eight-hour law is a and possessing all the wealth, patriotwith the Constitution of the United States | most righteous one when you remember | ism and intelligence in the country, and that a man can perform between the being led by 'friends of protection to hours of eight and twelve in the morn- American industry.' Grand old parties this, that the said mode of putting him to ing more labor with the implements of like that know enough not to tackle the death is unlawful, but also in this that the the present than two men could perform tariff, and that is why they are alwaysin two days of ten hours each with the or almost always-on top. implements of forty years ago. The We are led to indulge in these remigenius of the mechanic provided this niscences by a survey of the spectacle Your petitioner, therefore, alleges that the right that he should share its benefits. majority of the ways and means com-However, the solution of the whole mittee-composed of "friends of the problem will come when the laborer tariff"-"students of markets and not of shares the profits of his toil. As he maxims"-gentlemen with highly-prowill be then working for himself, he tected potteries and such things in their can labor eight or ten hours as he may districts, and therefore familiar with desire.

"NATURAL JAKE."

A Thief of National Renown Shot and Killed by His Wife in the Memphis Po-

lice Court. MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 30.-Jake Ackerman, a thief with a National reputation, was shot and killed in the police court this morning by his wife. Ackerman is known in nearly every city in the United States as a sneak thief and burglar. He had been away from his wife, and returned here Monday night while escaping from ago-framed their measure without It is very much soeverywhere. The officers from Omaha, who are in pursuit of him for a burglary and silk ciates. And what a plight they at the new moon ou of reverence for he met his wife the two quarreled and the police came in and arrested Ackerinto the police court to prosecute the the carpet industry of the country pro- of John M. Palme for United States like taxes upon commodities, or exthree bullets through the prisoner's man was known among his companion. NEW YORK, April 30 .- Judge Wallace | was thirty-eight years of age, and has been a thief from earliest childhood.

A FATEFUL PARADE.

A Street Parade of an "Uncle Tom's Cabin" Troupe Results Seriously at Cleve-

CLEVELAND, O., April 30 .- While an "Uncle Tom's Cabin" troupe was paradhorse ridden by Chas. Gordon, one of the company, took fright at an electric The Judge intimated that the restric- motor, hurled Gordon to the pavement down. In endeavoring to protect the children a young man was thrown to the pavement and seriously hurt. Gordon was taken up unconscious and rescalp wound and severe contusions. One a number received slight injuries.

Would-Be Swindlers Arrested. PHILADELPHIA, May 1.-George Allen, of Phillipsburg, Kas., and Eli Beebe, of Superior, Neb., paid \$200 to a Newark (N. J.) man whom they met on their way East, for what they supposed was \$2,000 in counterfeit. They started West again, but were observed by the police at the depot here as they were opening the sachel to count the supposed money, and on being questioned the story came out. The sachel was say he may recover. Grey resided at in a few good bills. The two men wer No. 1212 B. street, southwest, where he allowed to continue their homeward

ing will be delayed for weeks.

A GLANCE BACKWARD. Reminiscences Recalled By the Report of

McKinley's Tariff Committee.

Every body remembers the lordly and supercilious tone in which the Republican organs of the tariff rings discussed the Democratic efforts to reform the revenue system two years ago. The Democratic members of the ways and means committee-Messrs. Mills, Breckinridge, Bynum and others-devoted two three months to the preparation of a tariff bill, and the Republican organs reproached them for their dilatoriness. The organs poked all sorts of fun at these gentlemen because they did not report a bill within a week or two after they had taken up the question, and declared very broadly that their failure to do so was due to their lack of general intelligence and ability to do such work, as well as to their shocking ignorance of practical business conditions and their want of familiarity with manufactures. The Journal of this city, taking the cue from the Eastern organs of monopoly, printed the figures showing the insignificance of the manufacturing interest in the Mills and Breckinridge districts, and insisted that as Mr. Mills and Mr. Breckinridge represented farmers principally, and Southern farmers at that, it was monstrous effrontery for them to assume to know any thing about the principals of taxation, or to have any thing to say about the amount of tribute that the protected interests should be allowed to levy upon the masses of the

The Democratic members of the ways and means committee two years ago agreed upon a bill before submitting it to their Republican colleagues. For this they were fiercely denounced by the New York Tribune, which characterized the Mills bill as "a dark-lantern steadily for it. Within the last few bill"-a phrase which was echoed and re-echoed by all the other organs of the tariff rings.

When the Mills bill was reported the Republican papers, before their able editors had had time to read it, assaulted it in unison in an attack upon the business interests of the country, which, if successful, was certain to throw the whole commercial world into confusion, close mills and factories all over the country, throw thousands of workingmen out of employment, reduce the wages of the rest and play smash gentained with ten hours' pay. This has been erally. There were some people scattered around the country whose unconscionable dividends the Mills bill would will be working eight hours daily. I have cut down. Some of these people believe that the American Federation called themselves Democrats and they of Labor is concentrating its efforts in | hurled imprecations at Cleveland, Mills and the rest of the tariff reformers. the largest class of mechanics which party is torn up and likewise split wide open. Lo, it is demoralized and rent That is why it tackled the tariff. There "You will see," concluded Mr. Pow- is nothing like being a grand old party

labor-saving machinery, and it is but now presented at Washington. The the business interests of the country and competent to make scientific tariffs -after working on a tariff bill twice as long as poor, ignorant Farmer Mills and his associates worked on their billhave finally produced an abortion. They thought they had a bill several times, until a few days ago did they know what for doing his public uty. -Buffalo Cou- profit of monopoly is in itself a tax they were going to do with sugar, wool, rier. hides and a dozen other things. Their bill is a "dark lantern" bill, because they did just what the Democratic mem- due to the young me, who are almost bers of the committee did two years solidly on the Demiratic side there. consulting their Democratic asso- young voters are notileclining to look robbery committed last week. When are in! The leather, woolen and that ancient institute, the old one .iron manufacturing interests of New Boston Herald. England have been up in arms for man. This morning the woman, who weeks because of the additional buris known as Lizzie Ackerman, came dens sought to be placed upon them; gates to vote to may the nomination becomes a law, will involve it in abso- no longer any doubthat the Gladstone processes of production, they do not lute ruin; the sugar planters of Louis- of Illinois will be p nominated, and bear upon production. The value of sas and other States are in a condition as "Natural Jake" from his ability to bordering on insanity; the canning infeign innocence when arrested. He terests are paralyzed. The g. o. p. is utterly demoralized throughout the country; the President doesn't seem to know whether he is "afoot or a horseback;" Blaine, Butterworth and Hitt are talking free trade, while Crazy Horse Mc-Kinley is vainly striving to apply his absurd protectionist theories to actual business conditions.

In view of the assumption of superior intelligence and capacity to deal with revenue questions, in which the Republican leaders and newspapers indulged two years ago, the existing situation would be inexpressibly absurd, if it were not fraught with such dire peril to the country. - Indianapolis Sentinel.

BOOMING AGRICULTURE.

The Braying of the Donkey at the Head of the Agricultural Department. The farmers have succeeded in making an impression upon the minds of the statesmen at Washington. The depression of the agricultural interests is now generally admitted, and all sorts of panaceas are suggested. Secretary Rusk, of the Agricultural Department, comes forward with two recommendations. He thinks, in the first place, that the farmers do not entirely comprehend their business. He says they should not acquire more land than they can properly cultivate. He believes they lack intelligence and skill. When the farmers read this they will want Secretary Rusk's scalp. In the second place, the Secretary recommends high rates of duty on agricultural products. In this particular the Secretary is logical. If we are to have high rates of duty on one thing, and cut the fars' profits, and the there is no reason why we should not remedy is not in to corn, but in more The Conciliatory Spirit Don't Work. So | Heavy Damages to Government Prop- have similar rates on another—that is factories, which | McKinley bill will to say, if the idea of a tariff for protec- give." What so f factories is the DAVENPORT, Ia., April 30.—Damage tion is to prevail as against the tariff McKinley bill go to "give?" It cer- tion. The dog in the manger who, in pril 30.—Damage tion is to prevair as against the tariff any more carpet this country especially, so wastes pro-& Company was held yesterday morn- done at the Rock Island Arsenal yester- farmers will accept Secretary Rusk's factories if Presit John L. Houston, ing. Master-Workman Mellen said to a day by an overflow. A newwater-power suggestions. They merely tend to show of the Hartford pet Company, is to reporter that the workmen find that the dam is being built on the south side of how small a potato is at the head of the be believed, and bught to be, for he conciliatory spirit goes for naught with the Government island, and to protect Agricultural Department. The Secretis a Republican scame very near be-Mr. Squires, so "fight" must be the this work coffer-dams have been con- tary shows that he is neither a farmer ing a Republican ngressman instead word. "The men said Mr. Mellen, structed above and below it, and the nor a statesman. Just how a congested of Mr. Simonds. Houston and other "have prepared a list of all grocers and high water wore its way around the "home market" is to compensate the carpet manufacts say in effect that provision dealers who have dealt with upper bulkhead and washed away some former for the loss of his foreign market the duty on carpools would shut up J. P. Squires, and organized labor will 30,000 yards of earth and the water has passes comprehension. But if protectheir factories, ahis would not help be asked to co-operate with them in im- cut into the island fifty feet deep by 800 tion is a good thing, then by all means the Western far who is constantly pressing these dealers with the justness feet in length. The work of dam build- let the farmers' products be protected, producing more more.—Providence and if the Government's revenue prove | Journal.

too large, then let those who have fattened off the tariff for so long a time let the farmers go to the head of the table.

-Memphis (Tenn.) Appeal. QUAY STILL ON DECK.

The Charges Preferred Against Him Do Not Worry the Boss. The Republican National Committee is about to convene with reference to organization for the Congressional cam- manner in which equal amounts of taxed Republicans have supposed that Quay would feel it incumbent on himself to retire. These worthy but mistaken souls do not understand either the chairman or

the organization over which he presides. Quay is a managing politician of great self-confidence and no scruple. What does he stand charged with? Nothing serious as he and his friends view it. When he was Secretary for Pennsylvania he induced the Treasurer and his cashier to let him have sums aggregating \$250,000 and more. These he gambled away personally at the gaming table and by broker on the Stock Exchange. But the State lost none of it. Did not Senator Cameron through Wayne MacVeagh adjust the whole matter without loss to the State and without public scandal? And did not Pennsylvania condone the whole matter by subsequently choosing Quay for State Treasurer? It is true that electors knew nothing about the temporary deficit, so adroitly had Cameron covered it up, but their election of Quay to the responsible post of Treasurer is triumphantly cited as sufficient vindication of the much-maligned gentleman. Having the funds in his own hands Quay diverted \$409,000 to a little speculation which, proving profitable to himself, left him under no emptation to default. Quay himself is not the man to regard these performances as calling for censure. He has no sympathy with the squeamishness that reprobates them, and will not respond to any sentiment in his party calling for his abdication on any trifling matter of the kind. Quay's manner of conducting the yielding but little revenue. campaign of 1888 is not questioned by

behind that fact to inquire into methods. Quay was a savior, and they do flicts, and having him will be encouraged to shout the louder that they alone form the party of moral ideas. The patron of Wanamaker and of Dudley, of the cash-gatherer and the

the man in the White House nor by any

of a body of rank partisans. Quay gave

kidney.—Chicago Times. DRIFT OF OPINION.

--- "Do you think Harrison will get second term?" "On the contrary think the people would be willing to commute his first."-N. Y. Sun.

---On the basis of the vote at the recent election the Democrats will carry both Rhode Island Congressional districts in November.-Albany (N. Y.)

-The ninety-eight per cent. protected starch manufacturers having formed a trust, they coolly tell Uncle Samuel to "keep his shirt on."-Louisville Courier-Journal.

-Not long ago some of Mr. Randall's old Philadelphia friends raised a fund of \$30,000, which they offered him as a mark of their respect for him. But taxes frem which revenue may be dehe respectfully decined to accept it, rived without interference with produc-

steady Republican Isses in Ohio are

---County converion after county convention in Illino instructs its dele-State against Farweigr any other millionaire the Republans can induce to open his barrel. - Stlouis Republic.

-Some carpet panufacturers of Philadelphia told th House committee on ways and meanshat the proposed increase of the dr on carpet wools would make the * material for ingrain carpets cost me than the carpets now sold for in the en market. These manufacturers have et to be inducted into the philosophy this style of legislation, that "the igher the duty the lower will be the ne to consumers."-Boston Transcript.

-For Sale Erywhere. - Quay's Soap. Quay's Soar For Sale by all Druggists! "I us your soap with great effect in thlast campaign."-Benjamin Harrison "I know just how your soap is made A I heartily recommend it."-John Wamaker. "If I had more of your soapshould not now be in the soup."-J. Foraker. Quay's Soap. Best in the orld for Political Complexions .- N. . Commercial Ad-

-Mr. Isaac (ments, a stout and able-bodied Repulan politician, has been appointed poon agent in Chicago in the place of e widow of brave Colonel Mulligan. famous commander of the Mullig Guards, who was killed in battle. I soldier President was not ashamed make this change, and ex-Congressm Clements was not man enough to ree the place. But such a transactiought to open the eyes of the vetera Rock Islander.

Where Will Yout the Remedy? "Too much combserves the Philadelphia Press. "I made corn cheap THE CANONS OF TAXATION.

Ear Marks Whereby to Distinguish Good From Bad Taxes.

All taxes must evidently come from paign. Some conscientious, high-mind- ation may be imposed may very differently affect the production of wealth. Matt Quay would receive a hint that his Taxation which lessens the reward of Shall We Tax Men for Beautifying the City. services as chairman will be no longer the producer necessarily lessens the inin demand. Others have fancied that centive to production; taxation which is conditioned upon the act of production, upon laborers, whether they work or will be. play, upon wealth whether used prowhich, if levied in another way, could want? be borne with ease. A tax on date trees,

productive forms.

This checking of production is in Harrison campaign, will not retire be- most of the taxes by which the revenues cause some timid party men talk about of modern government are raised. All honesty and scruple. He is not the taxes upon manufactures, all taxes upon trees, though their effect may not be so

All such taxes have a tendency to for the sake of show; and taxes upon wills and devises of the rich would the destre for accumulation which, after it has fairly got hold of a man, becomes | would strike at the root of the evil and levied upon production, and to tax it is -Governor Calpbell says the simply to divert into the public coffers

what production must in any event pay. But all other monopolies are trivial in extent as compared with the monopoly of land. And the value of land expressing a monopoly, pure and simple, is in every respect fitted for taxation.

Taxes levied upon the value of land cannot check production in the slightest degree until they exceed rent, or the value of land taken annually, for, un-Senator in open corention. There is change, or capital, or any of the tools or when so nominate he will carry the land does not express the reward of production, as does the value of crops, of cattle, of buildings, or any of the things which are styled personal property and improvements. It expresses the exchange value of monopoly. It is not in any case the creation of the individual who owns the land; it is created by the growth of the community. Hence the community can take it all without in any way lessening the incentive to improvement or in the slightest degree lessening the production of wealth. Taxes may be imposed upon the value of land until all rent is taken by the State, without reducing the wages of labor or the reward of capital one iota; without increasing the price of a single commodity, or making production in any way more difficult.

But more than this. Taxes on the value of land not only do not check destroying speculative rent. How speculative rent checks production may be seen not only in the valuable land withheld from use, but in the paroxysms of industrial depression which, originating in the speculative advance in land values, propagate themselves over the whole civilized world, everywhere paralyzing industry and causing more waste and probably more suffering than would a general war. Taxation which would take rent for public uses would prevent all this; while if land were taxed to anything near its rental value, no one could afford to hold land that he was not using, and, consequently, land not in use would be thrown open to those who would use it. Settlement would be closer, and, consequently, labor and capital would be enabled to produce much more with the same exerductive power, would be choked off.

ufactures, and the effect is to check ment.

manufacturing: tax improvements, and the effect is to lessen improvement; tax commerce, and the effect is to prevent exchange; tax capital, and the effect is to drive it away. But the whole value the produce of land and labor, since of land may be taken in taxation, and there is no other source of wealth than the only effect will be to stimulate inthe union of human exertion with the dustry, to open new opportunities to material and forces of nature. But the capital, and to increase the production of wealth.

SPECULATION VS. INDUSTRY.

or Help Them Make a Fortune Out of

Vacant Lots. A good illustration of the single tax or the use of any of the three factors of in working order would be to tax the production, necessarily discourages pro- owners of the vacant lot just as much as duction. Thus, taxation which dimin- the owners of the lot upon which the ishes the earnings of the laborer or the Opera-house stands; for instance, or, in returns of the capitalist tends to render other words, if the two pieces of land the one less industrious and intelligent, | are equally valuable, tax them the same the other less disposed to save and in- without taking the improvement value vest. Taxation which falls upon the into account. When we fully appreciate processes of production interposes an the result of taxing things, we will see artificial obstacle to the creation of the beauty of the single tax. For inwealth. Taxation which falls upon stance, it is a time-honored custom to labor as it is exerted, wealth as it is have a dog tax, so if you wish to keep a used as capital, land as it is cultivated, dog you must first consider whether or will manifestly tend to discourage pro- not you are willing to pay the tax, and duction much more powerfully than it occurs to most people that the higher taxation to the same amount levied the tax imposed the fewer dogs there

The higher the tax on houses, the ductively or unproductively, or upon fewer the houses. The higher the tax land whether cultivated or left waste. on clothes the higher the price, the The mode of taxation is, in fact, quite more you will have to give to get the as important as the amount. As a small | clothes, and the longer you will wear the burden badly placed may distress a old ones. Now, what does all this mean? horse that could carry with ease a much | Don't we want houses? Don't we want larger one properly adjusted, so a people | clothes? Don't we need food and fuel? may be impoverished and their power of Then why tax these things. Why make producing wealth destroyed by taxation. it more difficult to get the things we

Do we want vacant lots in the cities? imposed by Mohammed Ali, caused the Do we want idle land in the country? When we build houses men are em-Egyptian fellahs to cut down their trees: but a tax of twice the amount imposed ployed, wages are earned and paid, and on the land produced no such result. then exchanged for the various things The tax of 10 per cent. on all sales, im- other men have produced. You know posed by the Duke of Alva in the Nether- | that perfectly well, but do von realize lands, would, had it been maintained, that whether you are a carpenter or a have all but stopped exchange while bricklayer, or a cotton planter, or a tailor, you are each one of you applying But we need not go abroad for illus- your labor to land? Some will see that trations. The production of wealth in at once, others will have to think it out; the United States is largely lessened by but it is a fact that everything we use them success, and they are not going taxation, which bears upon its pro- comes out of the land. Now, let's go cesses. Ship building, in which we ex- back to the vacant lot and the idle land, celled, has been all but destroyed, so taking with us the knowledge that propose to crucify him. They far as the foreign trade is concerned, everything comes out of the land, and need just such a man for coming con- and many branches of production and don't you see at a glance that if all land exchange seriously crippled, by taxes was held idle or kept out of use, that we which divert industry from more to less could get sone of the things we need for our subsistence, and when part of the land that is needed is kept out of use, cash-disburser, the Napoleon of the greater or less degree characteristic of we must go without some of the things we need, and don't you see that the price of land represents the necessity of the people, and at all costs men must man to be affrighted by a demand for commerce, all taxes upon capital, all use land. Land is necessary for your conscience in political management, taxes upon improvements are of this existence and my existence, and the life His associates in party control are of his kind. Their tendency is the same as of each and every man, woman and child that of Mohammed Ali's tax on date in this world, or who shall be born into believe in monopoly of the style that the "Standard Oil Company" rejoices in? reduce the production of wealth, and Do you think speculation in breadstuffs should, therefore, never be resorted to a good thing? Do you fancy such monwhen it is possible to raise money by sters as the Jute Bagging Trust? No taxes which do not check production. independent American citizen can fancy This becomes possible as society de- or believe in such things. Do you symvelops and wealth accumulates. Taxes pathize with those who toil and toil for which fall upon ostentation would sim- starvation wages, both in town and ply turn into the public treasury what country. Here is what Mr. Lindbloom, otherwise would be wasted in vain show of the Chicago Board of Trade, says: "If the law-makers were better informed they would not be satisfied with probably have little effect in checking preventing the forestalling of the markets for certain products of the soil, but

a blind passion. But the great class of prevent speculation in vacant lands." Do you think Mr. Lindbloom has a level head? I do not mean a flat head, but do but they changed their minds, and not | He could not receiv a money reward | tion are taxes upon monopolies-for the | you think his ideas are good? Well, then, how shall we prevent the speculation, not in corn, not in cotton or wheat, but in the source of all things material -in land. Shall we give each man forty acres of land and a mule? Some mendo not want forty acres, some want ten times that much. Forty acres in one location are worth \$4, while forty acres in another place are worth many thousands; yes, even millions. That would not do the business, would it? We propose to simplify matters and place all taxation on the value of land, upon that value which has been created by the coming together of many people; and mind this, the coming together of many people as in cities increases the price or value of but one thing, and that is the value of land. If you double the population of any city, that city will need more money for its public expenses than before the addition to the population, and owing to the increase of population the value of land has increased but nothing else has increased. The land value is the creation of the whole people, and therefore is the proper subject for taxation. Individual industry should go free, whether it is represented by houses and stores or farm implements, or enriched land or any other form of wealth that is produced by individual industry. If you don't believe in vacant lots, help to educate public sentiment to that point where the people will see the injury of holding valuable land unused. Just keep in mind that all employment comes out of the land, and that farming is to other employments just as the foundation of the house is to production as do most other taxes, but the rest of the structure. If your house

they tend to increase production, by is built upon a rock, it's going to stay there, and if the taxation of a country is put upon land value, it will stay there. If a man can apply his labor to land then he can produce. If he is not a producer he must starve or live upon somebody else .- M. H. McDowell in Memphii Weekly Appeal.

Tear Away this Bar to Happiness. Lying athwart the pathway of our nineteenth century civilization is a great menance to the liberty of the people. This menace is the monopoly of landthe monopoly of natural opportunities to gain a living-on which and through which every other monopoly depends for its existence. It is because of the monopoly of land that great armies of men and women are tramping the country unable to find employment. It is because of the monoply of land that in the centers of commercial activity people are huddled together like beasts, breeding diseases and raising to a fear-There is yet an even more important enterprise are put at a disadvantage with way by which, through its effect upon idleness and fraud. Land monopoly is distribution, the taking of rent to the creator of a set of base-born children public uses by taxation would stimulate whose hideousness is acknowledged by the production of wealth. But reference all, but whose parentage is not so clearly to that may be reserved. It is sufficiently evident that with regard to production, the tax upon the value of the land is the best tay that can be imposed. The monopoly of land is to day the great cause of ignorance and poverty; it is the adamantine wall that forms for the civilized communities of best tax that can be imposed. Tax man- the world their unfavorable environ

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Injudicious use of mercury in the form of calomel or otherwise leaves very injuri-ous after effects. Much of the distress that afflicts humanity is due to a too per-sistent use of this poison. The various functions of the body become impaired by its use and even the bones sometimes become affected, causing aches and a general feeling of debility and distress. Any one who has used calomel or mercury in any of its forms, will do well to follow it up with a use of Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla. This excellent alterative counteracts the evil effects of mercury and other mineral poisons. It is composed of strictly vege-table ingredients, and there is nothing in its composition that will harm the most delicate. Good health invariably follows its use.-Springfield Health Journal

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